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HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS OF THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

/Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources./

The Great Volga Project, which was started in 1932, provides that the total capacity of GES to be built in the western, or Volga-Oka, branch and the eastern, or Kama, branch of the Volga Basin and on the Volga itself above Stalingrad will be 9 million kilowatts, with an output of 40-45 billion kilowatt-hours. Future exploitation of the larger tributaries of the Volga and tributaries of the Oka and the Kama rivers which are not considered in the project will increase these figures considerably.

The electric power generated by all GES in the Volga Basin will be available over a territory of 2.5 million square kilometers with a population of 70 million. The construction of GES dams will deepen the water of the Volga and enable 40 times more goods to be transported on it than on all the railroad trunk lines of the USSR together.(1)

Gor'kovskaya GES

Construction of the Gor'kovskaya GES, which is one of the components of the project, was in full swing at the beginning of 1952. When completed, the GES will supply power to the power systems of Gor'kiy, Ivanovo, and partly to the Moscow system.(2)

The dam of the GES at Gorodets near Gor'kiy, 400 kilometers below Shcherbakovo, will form a reservoir, 350 kilometers long, covering an area of 179,000 hectares. It will raise the level of water in the river 8 meters above the highest spring water level encountered at this point. The concrete portion of the dam will be 350 meters long, and the earthen part of it, 12.2 kilometers, including a 1.2-kilometer-long section across the river itself.

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The scope of the work is as follows: (3)

Task	Cubic Meters
Removing top soil	1,900,000
Excavation	10,000,000
Filling	21,000,000
Other filling	650,000
Paving	700,000
Concrete	1,000,000

Kamskaya GES

Another component of the project to be completed during the Fifth Five-Year Plan is the Kamskaya GES (Molotovskaya), near Molotov, which is the first of three GES to be built on the Kama River. It is the middle one of the series, the other two being Solikamskaya on the upper Kama and Votkinskaya on the lower Kama.

The Kamskaya GES will supply its power to the United Ural Power System, and its output will be primarily consumed in Molotovskaya, Sverdlovskaya, and Chelyabinskaya oblasts. The first aggregate of the GES will be in operation in 1953.

The dam of the GES will raise the Kama's water level 20 meters and form a reservoir holding 10 billion cubic meters of water. The reservoir will extend upstream on the Kama River for 330 kilometers and on the Chusovaya River for 170 kilometers, permanently flooding 165,000 hectares of forests and meadows. The reservoir and regulated use of the river water will assure a navigable stretch on the Kama River between its estuary and the confluence of Vishera River, which will be twice as deep as at present. Moreover, it will shorten by 15 percent the navigable route between Molotov and Solikamsk.

The GES will be of a unique design. Its power plant will be housed in the concrete spillway structure, which is 386 meters long and is located in the river bed, near its right bank. The earthen portion of the dam will be 2,155 meters long, including a 655-meter stretch across the river bed. Double navigable locks will be located near the left bank of the river.

The scope of the work is as follows: (4)

Tasks and Construction	Cubic Meters
Excavating and dredging	6,900,000
Removing rocks	520,000
Filling	14,200,000
Concrete	970,000
Housing	1,510,000
Auxiliary buildings	500,000

Tasks and Construction	Tons
Steel structures	25,800
Steel sheet piling	22,500

Tsimlyanskaya GES

The assembly of the second hydroturbine of the Tsimlyanskaya GES was completed on 3 July (5), and the aggregate was put in operation to supply power to the Rostovenergo system on 19 July.(6) The third and last aggregate of the GES was put in operation on 22 August.(7)

Volga-Don Canal

The following persons prepared the Volga-Don Canal project, under the general supervision of S. Ya. Zhuk: A. V. Mikhaylov prepared plans for the canal itself. K. M. Zubrik prepared plans for the irrigation systems based on the canal. V. P. Likhachev, B. P. Stolyarov, P. I. Logunov, and others prepared plans for hydraulic centers and other structures. I. N. Kostrov and N. A. Osmer prepared plans for the mechanization of the work.(8)

The following persons participated in the canal construction:

Ya. D. Rapoport, chief, Volgodonstroy; (9) D. K. Zenkevich, chief, excavators division, Volga-Don Navigation Canal Construction Administration; A. Z. Psakh'ya, chief, tractor division, same administration; L. P. Ermolin, deputy chief engineer, same administration; S. F. Sukhotskiy, Stalin Prize winner and chief, mining administration, Volgodonstroy; Yarovoy, chairman, construction committee, Volgodonstroy; A. A. Shcherbinin, chief, construction and installation sector, Tsimlyanskaya Hydraulic Center (10); G. Sulaberidze, superintendent of work at Lock No 5; G. Shorazadishvili, superintendent of work at Dock No 4.(8)

SOURCES

1. Moscow, Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol VIII, 2d ed, Moscow, 1951
2. Moscow, Planovoye Khozyayastvo, No 1, Jan/ Feb 52
3. Moscow, Gidrotekhnicheskoye Stroitel'stvo, No 4, 48
4. Gidrotekhnicheskoye Stroitel'stvo, No 12, 48
5. Moscow, Pravda, 3 Jul 52
6. Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 22 Jul 52
7. Pravda, 24 Aug 52
8. Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 13 Jul 52
9. Moscow, Mekhanizatsiya Trudoyemkikh i Tyazhelykh Rabot, No 7, Jul 52
10. Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 3 Jun 52

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